

to Japan, where it caused great destruction to life and property.

The determination of the positions given below is quite accurate, due to observations received from the U. S. S. *Gold Star*, en route Guam to Manila, S. S. *Silverbelle*, and S. S. *Foylebank*, both en route San Francisco to Manila. All three passed through San Bernardino Strait on their way to Manila. Officers on these ships were certain of the existence of the typhoons, which were quite far from the ships. The observatory received daily reports from the *Gold Star* which enabled the position of the third typhoon to be given with the daily forecasts. The positions of the fourth typhoon were not known until the observations from the ships were obtained on their arrival at Manila. The positions of the third September typhoon were as follows:

September 13, 6 a. m.: Latitude 10° N., longitude 143° E.
 September 14, 6 a. m.: Latitude 11° N., longitude 142° E.
 September 15, 6 a. m.: Latitude 12° N., longitude 135° E.
 September 16, 6 a. m.: Latitude 13° N., longitude 132°.30 E.
 September 17, 6 a. m.: Latitude 14° N., longitude 131° E.
 September 18, 6 a. m.: Latitude 16° N., longitude 126° E.
 September 19, 6 a. m.: Latitude 20° N., longitude 124° E.

The U. S. S. *Gold Star* was in the northwestern sector of this typhoon on its journey to Manila.

The fourth September typhoon appeared on the weather map September 15, 2 p. m. From the variations of wind and pressure at Guam, it seemed that a disturbance of some kind was passing to the southwest of the island. It was assumed that a typhoon was moving northwest, but no determinations of the center could be made until the S. S. *Silverbelle* and S. S. *Foylebank* arrived at Manila when the following positions were determined:

September 16, 6 a. m.: Latitude 13°.30 N., longitude 140° E.
 September 17, 6 a. m.: Latitude 17°.30 N., longitude 135°.30 E.
 September 18, 6 a. m.: Latitude 22° N., longitude 131°.30 E.
 September 19, 6 a. m.: Latitude 24° N., longitude 129° E.

Thus, on September 19 two typhoons appeared, one centered about 180 miles northeast of Aparri, moving north, the other about 550 miles northeast of Aparri, moving northwest. The next day, September 20, only one typhoon appeared, about 120 miles south of Naha. It is difficult to determine whether the two typhoons combined into one, or one vanished while the other increased in intensity. It is assumed here that the so-called third typhoon vanished while the fourth continued, the following being the positions on the next few days:

September 20, 6 a. m.: Latitude 25° N., longitude 128° E.
 September 21, 6 a. m.: Latitude 33° N., longitude 134° E.
 September 22, 6 a. m.: Latitude 42° N., longitude 150° E.

It will be noticed, if these positions are plotted, that the typhoon recurved to the northeast on September 20.

This typhoon caused great destruction to life and property as it passed over Japan, September 21. The strong winds and heavy rains, together with large waves from the sea, did much harm in the Osaka prefecture. From Manila newspapers of September 27, the following report from Japanese authorities was quoted: 2,523 people were killed, 13,184 people were injured, 656 people missing; 34,262 buildings were destroyed and 40,274 buildings seriously damaged; 10,931 vessels of various sizes were wrecked or sunk. Of the dead, 1,665 were in the Osaka prefecture, which suffered most. Rain and disease intensified the suffering of the homeless, approximately 200,000, in the Osaka prefecture.

Fifth typhoon, September 22-29.—This typhoon first appeared southwest of Yap, September 22, moved northwest for 3 days, then crossed Balintang Channel September 25-26, moving west-northwest, changing to west-southwest in the China Sea. It entered Indo China September 28. The positions of the center day by day are given below:

September 22, 2 p. m.: Latitude 8° N., longitude 137° E.
 September 23, 6 a. m.: Latitude 10° N., longitude 135° E.
 September 24, 6 a. m.: Latitude 13° N., longitude 131° E.
 September 25, 6 a. m.: Latitude 18° N., longitude 125° E.
 September 26, 6 a. m.: Latitude 20° N., longitude 119° E.
 September 27, 6 a. m.: Latitude 18° N., longitude 113° E.
 September 28, 6 a. m.: Latitude 17° N., longitude 108° E.

Sixth typhoon, September 27-October 2.—This typhoon formed September 26 south of Yap and was definitely located September 27. It moved northwest, changing to west-northwest for a day, and then moved directly for northern Luzon. It crossed the Cagayan Province south of Aparri and was in the China Sea, September 30, where it moved westward to Indo China.

September 27, 6 a. m.: Latitude 7° N., longitude 137° E.
 September 28, 6 a. m.: Latitude 12° N., longitude 125° E.
 September 29, 6 a. m.: Latitude 16° N., longitude 124° E.
 September 30, 6 a. m.: Latitude 18° N., longitude 119° E.
 October 1, 6 a. m.: Latitude 18°.30 N., longitude 113° E.
 October 2, 6 a. m.: Latitude 21° N., longitude 108°.30 E.

This typhoon caused much damage over the northern part of the archipelago, but it is impossible to give estimates because another typhoon passed over the same course on October 4, which typhoon will be described in the report for next month. An interesting aspect of this typhoon was the heavy winds experienced at Manila (force 6 and 7 from the southwest) but light winds (force 3) at stations close to the center, as the typhoon crossed the island September 29.

CLIMATOLOGICAL TABLES

CONDENSED CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

In the following table are given for the various sections of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau the monthly average temperature and total rainfall; the stations reporting the highest and lowest temperatures, with dates of occurrence; the stations reporting the greatest and least total precipitation; and other data as indicated by the several headings.

The mean temperature for each section, the highest and lowest temperatures, the average precipitation, and the greatest and least monthly amounts are found by using all trustworthy records available.

The mean departures from normal temperatures and precipitation are based only on records from stations that have 10 or more years of observations. Of course, the number of such records is smaller than the total number of stations,

TABLE 2.—Data furnished by the Canadian Meteorological Service, September 1934

Stations	Altitude above mean sea level, Jan. 1, 1919	Pressure			Temperature of the air						Precipitation		
		Station reduced to mean of 24 hours	Sea level reduced to mean of 24 hours	Departure from normal	Mean max. + mean min. + 2	Departure from normal	Mean maximum	Mean minimum	Highest	Lowest	Total	Departure from normal	Total snow-fall
Cape Race, Newfoundland	99				55.0	°F.	61.8	45.2	71	33	1.27	-1.94	0.0
Sydney, Cape Breton Island	48	30.11	30.16	+0.15	63.7	72.2	73.5	54.0	86	39	1.34	-1.63	0.0
Halifax, Nova Scotia	88	29.93	30.03	-0.01	64.0	+6.4	70.3	57.8	78	47	5.18	+1.47	0.0
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	65	30.04	30.11	+0.06	62.6	+6.5	71.1	54.0	79	36	2.99	-0.62	0.0
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	38	30.14	30.18	+1.17	62.8	+5.5	69.2	56.4	79	47	1.49	-1.91	0.0
Chatham, New Brunswick	28	30.02	30.05	+0.05	60.4	+5.0	70.4	50.3	83	37	2.15	-0.56	0.0
Father Point, Quebec	20	30.04	30.09	+0.08	54.2	+3.8	62.5	45.8	82	36	1.50	-1.63	0.0
Quebec, Quebec	296	29.79	30.11	+0.10	60.6	+5.5	66.8	54.4	78	40	3.48	-0.19	0.0
Doucet, Quebec	1,236				53.7		63.9	43.5	81	26	5.45		1.6
Montreal, Quebec	187												
Ottawa, Ontario	236	29.80	30.06	+0.02	62.8	+5.4	71.2	54.5	86	41	4.17	+1.48	0.0
Kingston, Ontario	285	29.75	30.06	+0.02	64.0	+4.0	69.9	58.1	79	48	4.93	+2.13	0.0
Toronto, Ontario	379	29.63	30.03	+0.03	62.9	+3.9	69.6	56.2	78	44	4.24	+0.99	0.0
Cochrane, Ontario	930				53.3		61.0	45.6	78	30	5.65		.5
White River, Ontario	1,244	28.67	29.99	+0.01	49.5	-8	58.7	39.3	78	18	5.17	+2.40	0.0
London, Ontario	808				62.7		70.8	54.6	82	38	4.48		.0
Southampton, Ontario	658	28.30	30.01	-0.04	61.4	+3.9	69.4	53.4	84	37	4.76	+1.82	0.0
Parry Sound, Ontario	688	29.33	30.01	-0.02	61.1	+5.1	67.9	54.3	82	41	3.81	+0.14	0.0
Port Arthur, Ontario	644	29.27	29.98	.00	50.6	-1.6	56.6	44.6	66	30	4.38	+0.90	0.0
Winnipeg, Manitoba	760	29.12	29.95	+0.01	50.5	-2.0	58.9	42.0	83	26	4.34	+2.31	4.3
Minnedosa, Manitoba	1,690	28.13	29.95	+0.01	47.3	-3.2	57.1	37.6	86	25	2.73	+1.37	1.8
Le Pas, Manitoba	860		29.97		46.0		55.3	36.7	85	22	3.46		1.0
Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan	2,115	27.68	29.93	+0.01	46.4	-4.7	57.2	35.5	88	12	1.62	+0.29	10.6
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	1,759				47.8		58.6	36.9	85	12	1.60		8.6
Swift Current, Saskatchewan	2,392	27.40	29.93	+0.01	47.4	-5.7	57.7	37.1	88	15	1.89	+0.67	2.9
Medicine Hat, Alberta	2,365	27.44	29.93	+0.01	48.9	-6.1	59.1	38.7	88	9	2.22	+1.04	9.5
Calgary, Alberta	3,540	26.30	29.99	+0.07	45.7	-4.1	56.2	35.2	82	10	2.23	+0.87	12.2
Banff, Alberta	4,521	25.43	30.02	+0.09	44.0	-1.8	55.1	32.8	84	12	1.40	-0.27	6.0
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan	1,450	28.42	30.00	+0.10	45.6	-2.8	55.4	35.8	88	20	1.04	-0.24	0.0
Battleford, Saskatchewan	1,592	28.24	29.99	+0.09	45.6	-6.2	56.1	35.1	88	18	.95	-0.30	1.3
Edmonton, Alberta	2,150	27.70	30.00	+0.10	44.2	-5.1	52.8	35.5	88	15	2.39	+1.06	9.4
Kamloops, British Columbia	1,262	28.74	30.02	+0.05	57.0	-4	67.3	46.8	91	34	1.16	+0.31	0.0
Victoria, British Columbia	230	29.79	30.04	+0.03	54.2	-6	63.3	45.0	87	42	1.26	-0.90	0.0
Barkerville, British Columbia	4,180				54.8		60.4	49.2	72	30	5.99		.0
Estevan Point, British Columbia	20												
Prince Rupert, British Columbia	170				52.5		59.4	45.6	74	34	9.86		0.0
Hamilton, Bermuda	151	29.98	30.14	+0.07	80.4	+3.0	86.0	74.8	89	70	1.85	-4.66	0.0

LATE REPORTS FOR AUGUST 1934

Southampton, Ontario	656	29.31	30.02	+.03	61.6	-2.2	71.8	51.5	90	34	2.39	+.14	.0
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SEVERE LOCAL STORMS, SEPTEMBER 1934

[Compiled by Mary O. Souder]

[The table herewith contains such data as have been received concerning severe local storms that occurred during the month. A revised list of tornadoes will appear in the Annual Report of the Chief of Bureau]

Place	Date	Time	Width of path (yards)	Loss of life	Value of property destroyed	Character of storm	Remarks	Authority
Pratt County, Kans.	2	3:30-4 p.m.	120	0		Tornado	Few telephone poles blown down; only slight damage reported; path 15 miles long.	Official, U. S. Weather Bureau.
Rifle, near, Colo.	3					Heavy rain	A landslide caused by local storms partially dammed the Colorado River closing both the railway and the highway, temporarily interfering with traffic.	Do.
New Haven, Conn., and vicinity	8	P. m.				Wind and rain	Electric wires and some transportation lines impaired; in Milford trolley cars were inundated, delaying schedule.	Do.
Brooklyn, N. Y., and vicinity	8	9 p. m.		1		Heavy wind and rain.	Traffic almost impossible; service on the Long Island R. R. between Flatbush and east New York held up for several hours; cellars flooded; derrick broke loose; boy drowned while sailing.	Do.
Atlantic City, N. J., vicinity of	8	P. m.		3		Wind and rain	3 men on fishing trip drowned when their 35-foot power boat capsized 2½ miles off shore.	Do.
Hatteras, N. C., and nearby coastal areas	8					do.	Maximum wind velocity of 64 miles at 6 a. m., and 7.72 inches of precipitation for the 24 hours ending 8 a. m.; no property damage or loss of life reported.	Do.
Arnett, Okla., 4 miles south	9	3 p. m.	12		\$25,000	Hail	Crop loss \$25,000; hailstones as large as hen eggs destroyed practically all crops in the main path which was 12 miles long.	Do.
Pampa, Tex., and vicinity	9	do	18		12,000	do	\$2,000 loss in fruit and \$10,000 to other crops; path 20 miles long.	Do.
Bristol, Tex.	9	5:30 p. m.	200	0		Tornado	Buildings damaged.	Do.
Erick, Okla., vicinity of	9	8 p. m.	12		20,000	Hail	Cotton and feed crops destroyed.	Do.
Buffalo, N. Y., and vicinity	12	1:45-7:15 p. m.	1		5,000	Electrical and rain	A number of transformers of the General Electric Co. struck by lightning; sewers and viaducts flooded, delaying traffic; several houses struck by lightning; at Albion a man who sought refuge in a shack killed by lightning.	Do.

1 Miles instead of yards.